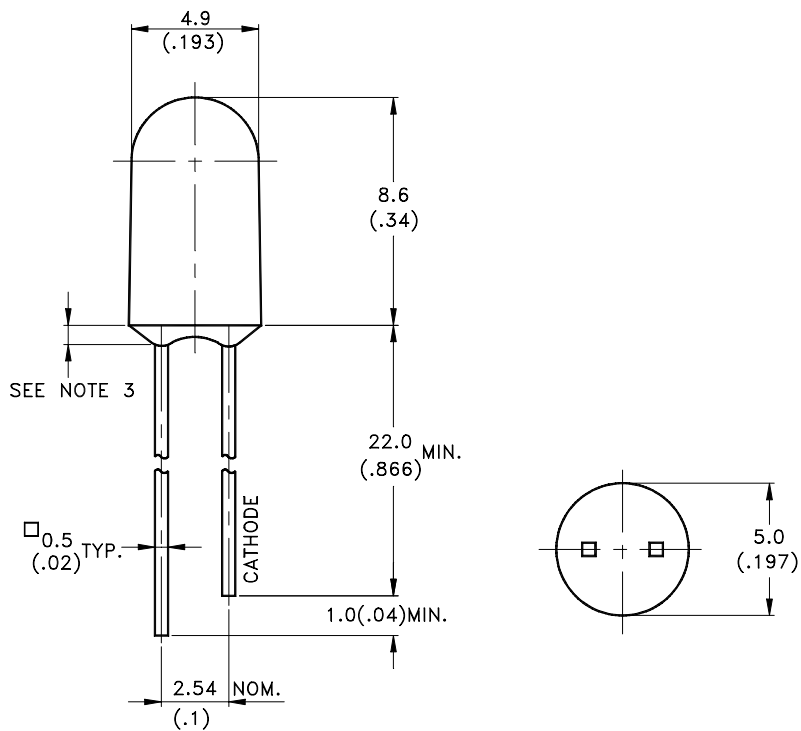


Features

- * High Intensity.
- * Popular T-1 3/4 diameter Package.
- * Selected minimum intensities.
- * General purpose leads.
- * Reliable and rugged.

Package Dimensions



Part No.	Lens	Source Color
LTL-393UYK	Water Clear	InGaAlP Yellow

Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is $\pm 0.25\text{mm}(.010\text{'})$ unless otherwise noted.
3. Protruded resin under flange is 1.0mm(.04") max.
4. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.
5. Specifications are subject to change without notice.



Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Maximum Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation	125	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	160	mA
Continuous Forward Current	50	mA
Reverse Voltage	4	V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to + 100°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C to + 100°C	
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6mm(.063") From Body]	260°C for 5 Seconds	

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	I _v	180	600		mcd	I _F = 20mA Note 1
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}		40		deg	Note 2 (Fig.5)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ _p		592		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d		586		nm	Note 4
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ		15		nm	
Forward Voltage	V _F		2.0	2.4	V	I _F = 20mA
Reverse Current	I _R			100	μA	V _R = 4V
Capacitance	C		70		pF	V _F = 0, f = 1MHz

- NOTE: 1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
2. θ_{1/2} is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.
3. I_v classification code is marked on each packing bag.
4. The dominant wavelength, λ_d is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

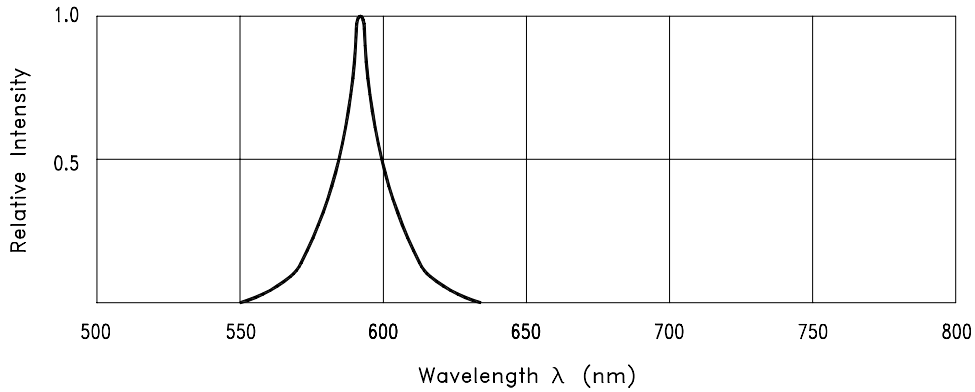


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

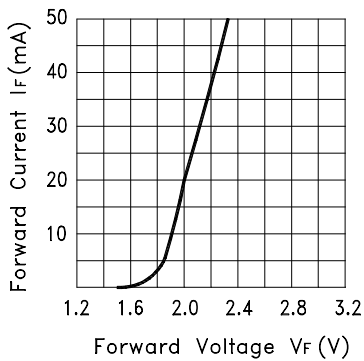


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

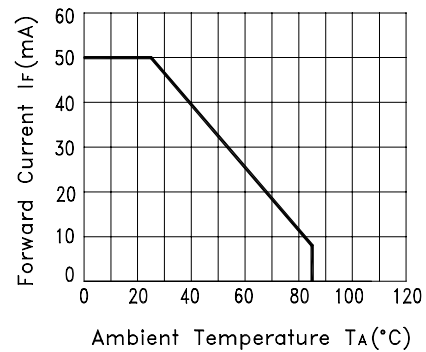


Fig.3 Forward Current Derating Curve

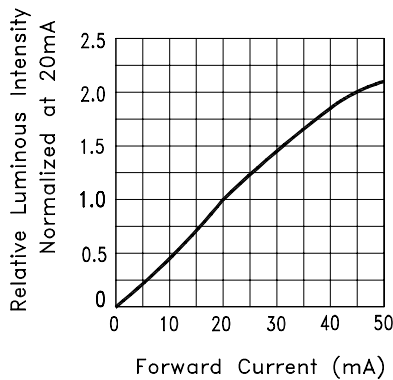


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

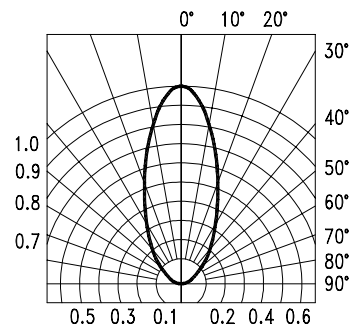


Fig.5 Spatial Distribution